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Record of Judgments and New Suits---
Practice in Ejectment Cases.

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The Tribune.

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 Per copy, per month, .08
 Per copy, per week, .02

Advertisements by contract, on application to the publisher.

Advertisements by contract, on application to the publisher.

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
 Monro street, corner Dearborn. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
 Madison street, between Dearborn and LaSalle. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Grog." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
 Clark street, between Dearborn and LaSalle. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Grog." Afternoon and evening.

Harvey's Theatre.
 Randolph street, between Dearborn and LaSalle. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Grog." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
 Monroe street, between Dearborn and LaSalle. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Grog." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 18, K. T. ATTENTION.
 The Knights of the Chicago Commandery are hereby notified that the next meeting of the Commandery will be held on Sunday morning, Oct. 22, at 10:30 a.m., at the residence of the Commander, Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 North Dearborn street. The subject of the meeting is the election of officers for the coming year. All Knights are requested to attend.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

To Advertisers.

The patrons of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will confer a favor upon the Publisher by handing in their "ads" to-day at their earliest convenience. A compliance with this request will greatly assist in accomplishing an accurate classification, and insure a handsome and skillful layout of the advertisements.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90.

Mr. Moore's revival movement has received the official sanction of the Illinois Baptist Union, now in session in this city.

Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, succeeded by a lower temperature, is the programme marked out for this region to-day.

Another military movement of a mysterious character is announced from the Indian country. Gen. Smead with eight companies of cavalry is moving southward on the west side of the Missouri River, and Gen. Terry with four companies is advancing in the same direction on the opposite side of the river. The object of the movement is unknown to any but the commanding officers, and they preserve the customary reticence.

A point of diplomatic etiquette prevents the acceptance by President Grant of the address from Ireland conveying congratulations and good will in connection with the American Centennial. The address may not be received except through the hands of the British Minister at Washington, and the trouble about this is that the wording of the document reflects severely upon British oppression in Ireland. But America will take the will for the deed, and appreciate the friendship and interest which prompted the address the same as though it went through all right.

In the report of R. M. WALLACE, United States Marshal at Charleston, S. C., to Atty.-Gen. Tappan, the true version is given of the affair at Canby. From this account, which tallies closely with that which was telegraphed by the special correspondent of the New York Times, it is perfectly clear that the white Democrats took the initiative in acts of violence and fired the first volley, instantly killing an aged negro who was in attendance upon the meeting. Then, and not till then, the negroes showed fight, and by a well-directed fire dispersed their assailants and drove them from the ground. The fact that the rate of mortality was reversed only proves that in this solitary instance the Confederate intimidators were beaten at their own game.

The Republican National Executive Committee finds ample cause for encouragement and congratulation in the result of the fall elections thus far. In an address issued yesterday by the Committee attention is called to the true significance of increased majorities in Maine, Vermont, and Ohio; of the success of the Republicans of Colorado in overcoming a Democratic majority of 2,000, and in electing their Governor and other officers; and a majority in the Legislature whereby is secured the election of two Republican United States Senators and the Presidential Electors; of the largely-reduced Democratic majority in Indiana, and of the gain of four Republican Congressmen in that State and five in Ohio. In the light of this unmistakable evidence of the drift of popular sentiment the Committee perceives plenty of reason to rejoice in the prospect.

The Committee on Purgation who have undertaken the task of purifying the Democratic Legislative ticket in Cook County are not meeting with the success that all good citizens hoped for at their hands. They have accomplished very little in the way of improvement, and have left untouched entire districts in which not a single nomination of a respectable or even a tolerable character has been made. The Committee is evidently more concerned in fixing up a Legislative ticket that will win than in securing for Cook County a delegation that will decently represent the important interests of the people. They are consulting with the Greenbackers and taking candidates from that crowd whenever they can see a chance for defeating a Republican by the operation. What they want is a Democratic-Independent majority in the Legislature, no matter what kind of material it is composed of. At the present rate of progress, the "purged" ticket as it comes from the hands of the Committee will be one that ought to be purged out of existence at the polls.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally turned downwards, owing to increased possibilities of peace in the Old World. Mess pork closed 86 per lb. lower, at \$16.15 seller October

and \$15.35 for the year. Lard closed 22 1/2 for 25c per 100 lb. lower, at \$9.80 seller for new cash, and \$9.37 for 10c lower, at 6c for new shoulders, boxed, 8c for short ribs, do, and 8c for the short clear. Lake freights were quiet and easier at 4 1/2 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed 4 1/2 lower, at \$1.10 cash and \$1.12 for November. Corn closed 1 1/2 lower, at 43c cash and 43 1/2 for November. Oats closed 3 1/2 lower, at 32c cash or seller November. Rye was steady, at 61 1/2 for October and 62 1/2 for November. Hogs opened active and higher, but the advance in heavy grades was lost before the close. Sales were mostly at \$5.00 per 100. Cattle were in fair demand at about previous prices, with sales of common to prime at \$2.50 to \$4.50. Sheep were steady, at \$2.75 to \$4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.25 in greenbacks at the close.

The foreign dispatches this morning are less threatening in tone. Still it cannot be said that they are of an entirely pacific nature. Russia is engaging another and probably the last effort to bring the Turkish Government to a realization of the fact that the policy which the St. Petersburg Government has marked out is without question the only road to the settlement of the vexed Eastern problem, and that Russia is determined to finish up the job whatever may be the cost. The new Russian representative at Constantinople has a difficult task before him when it is considered that the old prejudices between the two Powers, slumbering for years, are again awakened to the fullest life by recent events in the East. It is said that efforts are still being made by all the Powers to secure a short armistice, but the fact that Serbia and Montenegro have repeatedly signified their unwillingness to consent to any cessation of hostilities, and the other and more important fact that Russia confesses to a disinclination to force a compliance with the will of the Powers, these conditions give little promise that the new negotiations will lead to any very important results. Meanwhile Russia is preparing for the worst, if she is not already fully prepared, and the other European Governments are inclined to watch the progress of events with no present intention of interfering in the matter other than by offering occasional advice, which may or may not have the desired effect upon the two Powers principally interested.

THE GREAT DANGER AHEAD.

Perhaps the most important issue of the pending national election is one which the Northern Democrats evade and the Southern Confederates persistently ignore. It is the payment or non-payment to former Rebels of losses growing out of the War. The purpose of reimbursing the South for its War losses has been charged upon the Tilden party, and the charge is sustained by the attitude of the combined South, the concession which the Northern allies are ready to make to retain control of the offices, and the bills introduced at the last session of Congress covering a part of the ground. How has this charge been met? By an ominous silence on the part of the South, and suspicious evasion on the part of the Northern Democrats. We have yet to see in the records of any Confederate newspaper, or the reports of any Confederate stump-speechees, any frank, open, and earnest disavowal of the intention. Such a disavowal could not be made without endangering the combined action of the sixteenth Southern States who are confidently counted upon by the Democrats. The hope for the payment of Southern claims is the strong bond that holds the South together as a compact, sectional, and political body. It is an interest that spreads through all classes of society, and even reaches the negroes to some extent in that it promises more money, better times, and higher wages. Suppose there were claims held against the National Government in the State of Illinois amounting to fifty millions of dollars, divided among thousands of people in all parts of the State in large sums and small, and the payment of these claims depended upon the success of a particular political party,—does any one think that there would be the slightest difficulty in carrying Illinois for that party or that candidate most likely to approve the payment of such claims? But this is precisely the situation in the South. There are tens of thousands of people in the sixteen Southern States of high and low degree who have claims large and small for War losses, amounting in the aggregate to not less than two thousand millions of dollars, or more than the present national debt. The Republican party has passed laws prohibiting the payment of claims for losses made by men who were disloyal to the Union; what more natural than that the claimants, and their friends, and all who hope to benefit from the allowance, should continue to secure the elevation to power of an opposition party from whom a different policy is awaited? This is what has been done, and this is why the organs and spokesmen of the Confederates at the South dare not, even for Northern effect, disavow the purpose of admitting these claims if the Tilden party shall come into power. To do so sincerely would be to tear away the bond that holds the South together in this political contest.

How is it at the North? The charge is met with ambiguity and evasion by the Northern allies of the Confederate claimants. First they tell us that the payment of these claims is prohibited by the constitutional amendments. They know that this is not true. The only prohibition made by the Fourteenth Amendment is the payment of any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any other claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. This prohibition does not include the assumption by the National Government of the State debts of the various bankrupt Southern States,—a bill for which, ingenious in its construction and with ample margin for lobby expenses, is in charge of ex-Gov. WALLACE, of Virginia, now a member of Congress. It does not include the refunding of the cotton tax, amounting to \$68,000,000, because the interest which has accrued thereon since the tax was collected. It does not include the hundreds of millions of dollars of claims for the use and occupation of property by the United States army,—a bill for the allowance of which was introduced by Mr. RINDLE. It does not include the other hundreds of millions for the destruction of fences, the burning of houses and towns, the stripping of corn-fields, the foraging on pigs, and chickens, and the loss of crops inevitably incident to the progress of large and successful armies in an enemy's country,—bills for which were also introduced at the last session of Congress. Thus hundreds of millions of claims, amounting

to thousands of millions of dollars, may be set up and allowed without any violation of the constitutional amendments. But, say the Northern allies of the Southern Confederates, the Republicans have allowed and paid War losses, and why shouldn't we? The War losses paid by the Republicans have been claims recognized by the Union men who suffered for their loyalty, losses from Confederate raids, repayment to States of moneys advanced to assist in the prosecution of the War, reimbursement to loyal men for supplies freely tendered to the Union armies on their march. But in the allowance of these claims, the Republicans have been sustained by a law of their own making, requiring positive proof before a Court of Claims of the loyalty as well as the loss of the claimants; this restraint the Democrats propose to remove, and a bill for that purpose was also introduced at the last session of Congress admitting all claims without regard to the status of the claimant during the War.

It is for the people of the North to contemplate the consequences of the policy tacitly admitted by the South and treacherously evaded by their Northern allies. It can only be prevented now,—in this present election. Give the Confederates the control of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches of the Government, and there will be no lawful means to oppose their project. Admit them to power by a vote of the majority of the people, and they will have the legal right—as they now claim the moral right—to indemnify themselves for the losses incident to an unconstitutional coercion of their return to the Union. They will not, immediately upon their accession to power, pass a bill admitting all claims indiscriminately, appropriating two thousand millions therefor, issuing bonds to that amount, and increasing taxation to pay the interest. They will proceed in a more cautious but not less dangerous fashion. The French have a proverb,—*Un Chat se promène par le monde*, and it is the first step in the reckless course of the South that must be arrested. Give them the power, and they will first admit claims of sympathy, so to speak,—losses sustained by widows and minor heirs, whose husbands and fathers took part in the Rebellion, but who were themselves passive spectators because they could not be anything else. Next will come non-combatants of all classes,—old men, ministers, and those engaged in peculiar civil pursuits that exempted them from military service. From this on, the progress will be rapid. One precedent will admit a dozen claims, a dozen a hundred, a hundred a thousand, and a thousand a million. Up to a certain amount these claims may be allowed and paid without perceptibly increasing the burdens of the people. Reduction of the public debt may be stopped and the sinking fund applied to claims, each of which will give twenty or thirty millions a year to pay the interest on new bonds. Then the issue of the National Bank notes may be called in and greenbacks substituted, which will give \$300,000,000 more. And so on until the public debt will be increased a cool thousand millions before the public sense shall be fully awakened to it.

And what will the people of the North do about it, if they shall have voluntarily resigned full power into the hands of the Confederates? Human nature and self-interest will prompt the latter to carry out the raid on the Public Treasury to the utmost tension, and there will be no lawful means for restraining their rapacity. The time will surely come when the people of the North will be goaded on to repudiation or revolution, or both. In repudiation the people of the South will readily join, after having had the benefit of the sale of the bonds, and the people of the North will be destroyed forever and the whole country will be borne down under a panic like the like of which was never known. If revolution shall be the outcome, then we must again pass through the terrors, the cost, and demoralization of another war, the scene of which will not be bounded by Mason & Dixon's line. This is the perspective of a danger, clearly outlined though it be some way off, that can only be surely averted by a refusal of a united North to follow the course indicated by a solid South. If sectionalism there must be, let it be on the side of national integrity, safety, honor, and prosperity, and not on the side of national bankruptcy, disruption, and decay.

A DEMOCRATIC DISTURBANCE IN CHICAGO.

The harmony of the domestic circle of the Democratic party in Chicago has, it seems, been disturbed seriously, and the family has been threatened with want and suffering. The Democratic party cannot run without money. Tilden understood this when he sent his bail to St. Louis. The Democracy are not of the class who pay for nothing. They argue that if the thing is worth having, it is worth paying for. Look at the Congressional nominations: HARRISON and LEWIS understood the business, did what was square, and were nominated without opposition. CAULFIELD distributed copies of his speeches bearing his autograph. HOKES distributed shorter speeches, printed on green paper, and endorsed by SPRINGER, so HOKES was nominated with a rush. Ambition is a specious villain. He will gain control and possession of even the most unpretending man, by tearing him from the peace and quiet of useful industry, urge them on to deeds of daring and of danger in the field, or fill them with desires to bless their country by service in the councils of the nation. It seems that, all unknown to their neighbors, countrymen, and friends, Mr. W. F. COOLBAUGH and Mr. C. H. MCCORMACK have fallen victims to ambition. This is somewhat remarkable, because, when sixteen years ago war broke out, the country was in danger, and the Union stood in need of troops, these gentlemen kept their blood cool and their judgments level. They were not led into any extravagance of speech or action whatever. Considering how admirably they escaped the war-fever, it is more surprising to hear that these most excellent gentlemen now hold of each other's throats (figuratively), and are contending which shall go to the United States Senate as the successor of Gen. LOUIS. We have no personal knowledge of this subject, but the facts as we find them in the Times, the official organ of the Democracy, and especially the political organ of Mr. COOLBAUGH and of Mr. MCCORMACK, and only tell the story as SPRINGER himself tells it, for information of the tens of thousands of people who never read the organ of the Chicago Democracy. It seems that Mr. COOLBAUGH is the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, but Mr. MCCORMACK has been absent from the city for months, leaving no "barrel" behind him subject to draft. The Committee has repeatedly wanted money,—in fact, these Committees always want money,—and the next

richest or greatest man at hand was Mr. COOLBAUGH, who had been honored by being made a candidate as Elector-at-Large. This demand on Mr. COOLBAUGH for money produced an exhibition, as related by SPRINGER, of the true inwardness of the case. His answer was that if the Committee would throw Mr. MCCORMACK overboard, and put him, COOLBAUGH, in his place, the Committee could have plenty of money, otherwise none. Whereupon it became a matter of curiosity to know what the number wanted to put in for which he was willing to put up so liberally, and then it was disclosed that COOLBAUGH considered that Mr. MCCORMACK had all the advantages of his position on the State Committee to aid himself to be elected United States Senator, he, MCCORMACK, ought to run the Convention at his own expense, and that he, COOLBAUGH, for a like advantage, would not hesitate to pay. It was further disclosed, says the organ, that while MCCORMACK was at the Centennial, watching the distribution of medals for movers and repeaters, the seven Democratic District Legislative Conventions of this county had nominated candidates for the Legislature all pledged to COOLBAUGH for Senator. More disclosure followed. The revelation explained further the bitterness with which the bouncing of the discreditable candidates on these tickets has been resisted by a certain faction of the party. The Tribune stands perfectly neutral in this fight between these gallant and valiant Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate, but it insists that the present Democratic nominees for the Legislature in this county are perfectly disgraced, and thinks their appearance at Springfield as the champions of any candidate for the Senate would be fatal to him.

In the meantime Mr. MCCORMACK remains Chairman of the State Committee, and has, we suppose, put the fiscal affairs in a very easy position, and Mr. COOLBAUGH must carry on the canvass outside of the Committee. If there is a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Senator, we do not know two gentlemen better qualified than these rival fellow-citizens. Both have the great strength of money,—a strength fully recognized by Democratic generally, and especially by Democratic legislators. Both are handsome men, and in the full vigor of ripened intellectual qualities, with the advantage slightly in favor of the resaper man. Both are familiarly known to the people of the State, and MCCORMACK is known the world over wherever a blade of wheat is produced. The banker is a Democrat in good standing, though he is occasionally rebuffed; but JEFFERSON has the selection of a custodian for the resolutions of 1793 he could not have found a better depository for that immortal scroll than CYRUS H. MCCORMACK. Mr. COOLBAUGH is an orator of a superior order, and herein has an advantage over his rival; but MCCORMACK, in his orations, makes up in solidity and perspicacity for the graces and adornments of the banker's delivery. Either would fitly represent this great commercial city in a Democratic Congress. We regret that they will have opposition. There are PALMER, THOMPSON, and BRIDGES, the reason, however, of the Democratic vote in the struggle with the United States, and even her interest in the Eastern question is remote. BISMARCK, therefore, is entirely consistent in maintaining neutrality. In the altogether probable event that the Russians overcome the Turks, then there must be a reconstruction of Turkey, which means a partition among the Powers. At this point the active interest of Germany commences, and BISMARCK must show his hand. But, even in this contingency, it is not improbable that Germany will be found on the side of Russia. The latter is contending for the unification of the people of these provinces into a Slavonic Empire. Germany also is contending for the unification of all German people. What is left to complete this unification? The northern provinces of Austria. When the time of division comes, and Austria ceases the provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia as pay for her neutrality, will not Germany demand these Northern provinces as her portion of the spoils?

THE RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

The telegram yesterday morning brought out the specific details of the conditions to which the Turks must submit in case they wish to avoid the impending war with Russia. The first demand is that Serbia shall be absolutely independent. This would free her from the payment of tribute to Turkey, which is the only dependence at present. Second, Montenegro shall also be independent, with an extension of territory and the annexation of the port of Scutari. Montenegro at present is a nest of thieves, and without opportunities for agricultural pursuits, and has long desired to obtain a strip of the rich pasture land in Southern Herzegovina. Third, the autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, both political and administrative, must be guaranteed. Fourth, Russia desires to have the strip of Bessarabia returned to her, which was taken away in 1856, and which would give her access to the Danube and control of its mouth; likewise the establishment of the liberty of the Danubians. These are the exact conditions which Russia has proposed as the alternative of war, and we have the authority of the London Times, as well as advices from London, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, to the effect that all the Powers are in accord with Russia as to these conditions. The question, therefore, is a very simple one: Will Turkey accept a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by England and endorsed by Russia, for the purpose of deciding whether she will accept these humiliating conditions which will strip her of her Slavonic provinces? There is a rumor in the dispatches this morning to the effect that the peace negotiations may be opened. If so, it is an offer of a last chance to Turkey. Will she accept the conditions?

As one element to be taken into account, we print the following from the *Yakit*, the leading paper in Constantinople, which is supposed to be the organ of the Porte: "When Europe will not look at us, then we shall lay aside all European customs which we have lately adopted, and shall return to our old ways. From the boy of 13 years to the old man of 75, every one of us will be armed, and we shall defend by the aid of God, and by the daring of the old days, the country we have held for 500 years. And if the issue should come to this, no Islamism is not limited only to Turkey, then we will blend all the different Moslem races into one. The Moslems of India, of Central Asia, of the Caucasus, of Africa, and of Algeria will come forward, and we shall again take the measure we adopted once for the conquest of Jerusalem. We shall declare a general war against the whole world. This is a very easy matter for our Majesty the Sultan to do. From the preparations for the war which we are making, we can easily judge what we can do when circumstances such as we have contemplated. Then it will not be possible to subjugate the Moslem nations with 80,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 men will be insufficient. If the English Government takes these points into consideration, and if Prince Gortschakoff brings before his eyes the result of his doubts as to the progress of the war, he will find that the Moslem world is against the whole world. This is a very easy matter for our Majesty the Sultan to do. From the preparations for the war which we are making, we can easily judge what we can do when circumstances such as we have contemplated. Then it will not be possible to subjugate the Moslem nations with 80,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 men will be insufficient. 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array at Cannoy, his back to the men, and he entered into the conversation with the democrats that they would and that arms should be the locality, and advised them strictly to the same article describing the scene to the Democracy for says: "There was nothing on the run to democrats amused themselves their pistols at such ob- attracted their attention this is the way Democracy to an agreement—on an.

"Influence" is a book, now in Sons, which should be made to the public to be read of a journalist, GRA is designed as a clear, the unchanging principles paper money to the silver Introduction by R. E.

the case of CLAY vs. MARSHOTT, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, depends upon the novel point whether the publisher of a newspaper can legally be convicted from publishing any libelous matter. The case is decided in favor of the publisher. The court is divided for the libel, both civilly and criminally. The Constitution of California provides: "Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, but he shall be answerable for that right." Under the clause of the Constitution the defendant, MARSHOTT, publisher of the San Francisco News, denies the power of the State to punish the publication of an article in his paper, which is alleged to contain libelous article, even though that article may in fact be libelous, unjust, false, and malicious. The ground taken is that the liberty of the press is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that the State is not permitted to interfere with it. It gives the liberty to the press and for damages in case of abuse. The language of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution is that "Every person shall be held responsible for the abuse of the liberty of the press." This is identical in spirit with the California Constitution, and leaves it open for the State to be raised in this State. The argument

William Black writes to the New York Tribune and contradicting the statement, which appeared only a few weeks ago, we believe, in the Madison Journal to the effect that a certain Innkeeper's daughter was the original of the celebrated Princess of Thalia. The Innkeeper's daughter, however, is a person of no such language about any Innkeeper, however rich or commonplace he may find him. A landlady, however, is a person who is not to be despised—she is, for example, when he happens to encounter a guest who is, somewhat over-inquisitive and perhaps also a trifle foolish. There is a general feeling of sympathy for the Innkeeper, however, on account of his American overtures in his next-of-kin, and it is to be hoped he will not include a girl of the name of Innkeeper in his list of guests. The Innkeeper suggests that he should put "Boston and the prairies" into a book, as if New York were not worth noting, and fuller of awkwardness and more interesting affection than any other city in the country.

The Bureau of Education in connection with the Interior Department has produced a valuable work entitled "The Indian." It is a bulky volume of 1,387 pages, and purports to be only the first part of a special

hales the executors are advised they can recover.

State Auditor Whitcomb, who just returned from sales of State lands in Otter Tail, Pope, Douglas, and Swift counties, says he has learned that a large number of those counties have been in straits of circumstances from continual ravages of the grasshopper.

Although wheat is left for bread and seed, although many are obliged to sell to meet pressing necessities. But, after all, the settlers are doing enough wheat. They are plowing and harrowing to turn up and break the eggs and cocoons, and the farmers are making new openings. In Otter Tail, Pope, and Douglas counties the eggs are being rapidly destroyed. In which, if warm weather continues two weeks, may nearly relieve that section of the State from hoppers.

FRESH RAISINS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BORTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The company Van-
derbilt & Co., of New York, has shipped to
raisins consigned to J. W. Doane & Co., of your
city.

the artist's sometimes overpowering gorging of resources. The wealth migrations facility of transportation in the large styles of these pianos, by which the distant notes of their distinct textures are so easily and so effectively blended together, is also a theme of perennial pleasure to the listener, is also the source of the pianist's winning intimacy of quality, alike in the fragile and ponderous tones, and its perilsome control of the delicate and the robust. The fourth trend emanates from the most fruitful of crises. The least conscious observers are aware that the Centralist is enough to convince our friends from abroad that the Americans are surely not so stupid. In concluding this sketch of the piano status at Centralist, it may be well to point out that we may claim that the piano is the only instrument that has tried to equality with the Steinway award. The piano is the only instrument that has been judged mean to deserve the opinions of the world when they decide to use the piano method.

ROYAL ONE.

The Steinway pianos to have "the largest volume, the most powerful tone, the most brilliant carrying capacity," etc. They meant the dwellers in the two hemispheres should know that American pianos were the best. The Steinway instruments are the American pianos, and for other makers to assert that they have received

LEARNED FLOWER POTTS,
and a full line of reasonable goods for House Decoration
and Window Gardening.
DEALING AND SAVAGE, 77 State-st.

TAILORING.

CANNON & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
39 Monroe-st.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
admitted to all rights by Inspections at MANASSE'S,
Optician, 58 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

so small as to bring it within the reach of almost every man, being only \$5 to \$10 each \$1,000, with \$5 weekly indemnity for occupations not specially hazardous.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED.

Any agent will write a policy at short notice, and the whole transaction occupies but a few minutes' time.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Of all desirable forms, are also written by the

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE LOW RATE, ALL CASH, STOCK PLAN.

CASH ASSETS, nearly \$4,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,390,000.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President..... RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

J. H. NOLAN, General Agent,

No. 84 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

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This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There are faint vertical lines visible, possibly from the binding or stitching. The overall tone is a warm, light brown or tan.

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